

THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.
TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.
CLARKSVILLE, T., AUGUST 22, 1874.
FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. JAS. D. PORTER,
OF Henry County.
FOR CONGRESS,
(Subject to Convention)
Hon. JNO. F. HOUSE,
OF Montgomery.
THE RACE QUESTION.

The Nashville Banner says: "The race question in our country is too grave a one to be merely bandied about by two or three politicians seeking to make capital out of it." We agree fully with our contemporaries, as to the gravity of the race question, and would deprecate any attempt to use it as a clap-net for the gratification of personal ambition; but it should be remembered that the question is not raised by the South—that it has been forced upon us by the Radical Congress, and that self-respect and self-preservation demand that we meet it, in the only way which promises success—the organization of a white man's party. We do not conceive that the discussion of this question, simply a game of bandy to be played by contending politicians—the game being one, that its sole object is a compromise organization of the white race in order that such a system of electing officers may be adopted as will furnish no hall to be handed between politicians, and no loop-hole for the ingress of discord.

It may be true that the decision of Judge Bradley, of the Federal Court, is adverse to the constitutionality of the social rights bill; it may be true that a full bench will affirm the opinion of one of its members, but experience teaches us that the Supreme Court, constituted as at present, is a partisan body whose first care is to decide that Radical usurpations of state sovereignty with constitutional provisions. Knowing that the Supreme Court is inimical to constitutional liberty as we know Congress to be, the leading object of a white man's party must be to elect to that body, men who will repeal that infamous bill, should it become a law next winter.

The question of the constitutional authority of Congress to enact such a law, was raised in both Houses at the late session, and the point clearly made that the amendments under consideration, which are claimed, confer no right beyond the specific objects set forth, and that whilst the States are prohibited from passing laws in conflict with the expressed intent of the amendment, the constitution, as even fraudulently interpolated, confers no such latitudinarian power upon Congress as is claimed by the friends of the social rights bill. But what do the Radicals care for constitutional restrictions? What does the Supreme Court, organized to sanction the acts of Congress, care for character and justice, when the question is between the supporters of the South and the Radicals of the North? The course of that judicial tribunal, with rare exceptions, has been either direct or oblique, but in no instance has it been guided by the principles of justice, but by the interests of party, or a suspension of judgment until the question was settled either by force or fraud.

We do not believe that a thorough organization of a white man's party should be delayed for a moment, until the forlorn hope that the Supreme Court will nullify, or that Southern secession, or Northern Democratic representatives will repeal the bill, if passed. Let us hurry up the organization, through its representative men. A bold and united stand upon the broad platform of equal justice to all men, willing to acknowledge no government, will command prompt recognition of our rights, than all the pandering to negro influence and begging for negro votes will accomplish in a century. Once let the Radical government feel and see that, though our property may, with impunity, be stolen by its roguish officials, that our rights may be held in abeyance, by bayonets against our naked hands and arms, yet the spirit of the true Southern—the descendants of revolutionary sires—the noblest type of our race on this continent, can not be debased, through the instrumentality of its Jewish devil, to a social level with the lowest link that connects the human family with the chattering, four-footed denizens of tropical forests. The precept and example of Grant and of the majorities in Congress have, doubtless elevated the negro, by contrast, until the citizens of Washington—the Sodom of the United States—may be prepared to adopt social equality—perhaps the congregation of Plymouth Church, is similarly prepared, but south of the Ohio, even the seaports and carpet-baggers revolt at the damnable idea of the superior of Northern Radical law and morality, and vengeance. When the South becomes thoroughly degraded as the North now is, by thieves in every department of government and commerce, by "nest-hiding" free love, sanctified by pretended piety, and the sins thinly disguised under the cloak of woman's rights, then will the South be prepared to accept social equality with the negro, and to recognize him as a superior. But until then the whites will assert and maintain their ascendancy by the hand of "nature's God." This is to-day, the sentiment and purpose of the South, with the exception of the few groveling and servile whites debased by evil associations and habits who, by some strange chance, were born with white, instead of black skins, and must be turned inside out to show their true color. The whites can not postpone this issue, because it is already forced upon them by the Radicals, and they ought not, if they could, upon the bare supposition of what the Federal Congress may do, or Congress may not do. Besides, the negroes have themselves drawn the race line and are making it plainer and broader every year, and are becoming more arrogant and exacting after every census, during which they are counted and caressed and bribed by politicians until, inflated by vanity and conceit,

they assert an importance, and superiority which lead to overt acts of aggression incompatible with law and order. The white man or the negro must rule, and independent of the issue so much discussed, there are reasons enough in the minor and major crimes every day committed, by the negroes and low whites, who the superior race and intelligence should assume control of the government. Religion, morality, justice and humanity demand it, and the whites will prove recalcitrant to their highest obligations if they fail to meet the responsibilities resting upon them; of saving themselves, the negroes and the State from the ruin which anarchy and crime are bringing upon all.

AN OPENING FOR DISCORD.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal writes it distinctly understood that, in presenting its claim to furnish the candidate for Governor, West Tennessee does not by any means, surrender its right to furnish the United States Senator also. In the discussion of this question, a prolific source of discord may be opened. We know nothing of any understanding that West Tennessee is to have the Governor, provided the Senator is to be selected from East or Middle Tennessee. Such a bargain, if made or contemplated, is a gross insult to the people, and can only be the work of a ring which proposes to run the State government in the interest of a few politicians. Tennessee is but one State, divided into sections by rivers and mountains—not by political boundaries; its people are, or ought to be, in feeling and interests, and any attempt to divide them, sectionally or politically is not only unwise, but mischievous. Whilst we, for the sake of harmony, have conceded to West Tennessee its unanimous demand for the candidate for Governor, had not the remotest idea of claiming a consideration for the concession, beyond the peace and unity which we hoped would result from it. Our opinion then, as now, was that this is a question to be settled by the people, through their agents. We supposed that they would select delegates to the gubernatorial convention who would carry out their wishes as far as practicable, in the selection of a candidate for Governor, and that their action will be binding upon the party they represent. We further supposed that the whites will elect a Legislature, in intelligent and patriotic accord to elect, from the ablest men of the State, a Senator who will serve the whole people, with integrity and ability, no matter in which Division he may have his home.

This opening for discord can best be closed by leaving the questions in issue—the one to the Convention, the other to the Legislature, with a determination to accept the action of each in perfect good faith.

CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The meeting of the twelfth District, which came off on Saturday last, declared, by resolution, Col. James E. Bailey its first choice for representative of this county. To-day, the Convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, will assemble in this place, and we hope the delegates will bear it in mind, that the success of the nominee will depend upon two contingencies—the selection of the right man for the place, and the determination, on the part of the white men, to free general government from the instrumentality of the colored voters in our midst. The best friends of both races, are those who are competent and willing to make wise laws for the protection of property and labor, the advancement of education, the suppression of crime, lightening the burden of taxation, defending the rights and promoting the prosperity of all alike. Nominate such a man and elect him and the Convention and the people will have done their whole duty.

Whilst State after State, North and South, are arraying themselves against Radicalism, forced into line by the friends of honest government, there are found those who, instead of wisely presenting the advantages already gained, seek to spoil all by advocating Grant for a third term, upon the baseless assumption that he alone can win, and, after winning, will give the lie to his whole political life, by becoming the friend of the South and a wise and patriotic statesman. What sign has he given of either character? Whenever he has departed from the role of Radical hanger-on, he has surpassed even Congress in vindictive cruelty to the South, and has been the scourge of Southern States now testifying. Yet the devil is to be made a saint by prolonging his power.

The New York "Sun" thinks that the disposition of Secretary Bristow to put on some show of honesty, is likely to lead to his deprecation. Not at all! Bristow is for Grant's third term, and believing that a slight modification of honesty will win over many Democrats, he is playing his cards accordingly, with the full consent of his master. He is only a tool of the South, and he is to be used by the South, for the purpose of the South, with the exception of the few groveling and servile whites debased by evil associations and habits who, by some strange chance, were born with white, instead of black skins, and must be turned inside out to show their true color. The whites can not postpone this issue, because it is already forced upon them by the Radicals, and they ought not, if they could, upon the bare supposition of what the Federal Congress may do, or Congress may not do. Besides, the negroes have themselves drawn the race line and are making it plainer and broader every year, and are becoming more arrogant and exacting after every census, during which they are counted and caressed and bribed by politicians until, inflated by vanity and conceit,

New York is discussing the propriety of dividing itself into two or three States. The argument is an increase of its power in the Senate. The division will increase the strength of the Middle States in the Senate, but each State will be separate, and the one retaining the name of New York will still have two Senators, the other two, or four going to the Senate. But through in the Senate Chamber, the object of the South is to contract its boundaries and diminish its influence for the sake of the Middle States, it will show the more patriotic than the more revolutionary any true Confederate.

In the Convention of last Wednesday, at Nashville, two significant indications of success, were furnished. One is, that with such a mass of delegates and candidates the work was done in one day; the other, that from the number of candidates, one was elected and unanimously nominated, who, whilst possessing the qualifications to fit him for the office, has no damaging political record to carry. Judge Porter is a man of mature judgment, fine abilities and stern integrity, and that he has not been prominent as a politician will, of itself, commend him to the support of the people. We shall possess his cause not the less earnestly because our personal friendship has not been gratified in the selection of the candidate.

The Memphis Ledger says that thousands of white and black Radicals now claim to have voted the entire Bartlett ticket. This is human nature. Ignore the whole dirty set of voters, show them that you can and will do without them, and, at once, they will begin to seek admission into the ranks of the white party. A close white organization will save much money and some self-respect to white candidates and their intriguing friends.

The Convention will meet at the Court House to-day to nominate a candidate to represent us in the lower House of the next Legislature. We hope harmony and unity will prevail, and the best man be selected for that position. Whoever receives the nomination should receive the cordial and united vote of our people. Let us have no division in the ranks, but come up in solid column and elect the choice made to-day.

The only Radical elected to Congress, from North Carolina, is a pure sample of the African, but the cream of the joke is that the best white Radical who, at present, occupies the seat. Though we are a zealous member of the white man's party, if we are to be represented by a Radical, in any capacity we want him to be as black as tar.

LETTER FROM PADUCAH.

EDITORS CHRONICLE—I gave you, after a brief stay at this market, a sort of hasty sketch of the market and crop prospects. Since which time I have visited the Cairo market. I attended one of their large sales which went off not only at very full figures, but very pleasantly, except the excessive heat.

During my stay in Cairo, I interviewed some of the best posted planters and dealers, who had made some effort to ascertain the amount planted. Their estimates vary from 25 to 50 hds. from the State of Illinois. But should we have a favorable fall they may have one hundred hds. This, however, is a very liberal calculation. Southern Kentucky as yet has not had general rains. They have been very partial, drenching some localities, while others are still dry.

The only tobacco in the Paducah District, worthy of notice, is a strip of country from here to Cairo, running back from the Ohio river about 20 miles. Outside of this line there is not enough planted to calculate. You may travel twenty miles and not see as much as an acre of tobacco. We think this season (which is unprecedented even to the oldest dealers), will result in a perfect revolution in the tobacco trade. The last feeling argument used at the seaboard to sustain former wrong positions, is that the advance forced on them has been due to western speculators (which is very true) and will finally result in loss, and present prices will not be sustained, as the Regio contractors can outbid the ill advised western speculator, who is held up as not being able to hold until in order to weaken the western men, we find letters claiming two-thirds of the Spanish, and two-thirds of the French, and one-third of Italian contracts already filled, and that they will not have to be another delivery made for several months to come. This may look all right on paper and in circulars, but there has not been tobacco enough sold at the seaboard this season to furnish two-thirds to two of the contracts and one-third to the Italian. If western speculators have taken eight or ten thousand, and the home manufacturers their usual amount, it may be that the Regio men may hold off and try to break the western speculator down; but it is hard to break him down while the article dealt in is steadily advancing, thereby strengthening the holder rather than weakening. A sale of a small portion of wheat crop speculator is now holding could enable him to hold indefinitely. So I consider the position of the bears as weak, and it will be weaker the longer they continue to hold off, as each day renders the truth of the failure of a crop more palpable. The western markets have been steadily advancing since the 20th of June, and will continue to advance until the first of January, and perhaps until the end of the year. This cannot, however, be foreseen, as it is an unprecedented thing to have so near a total failure of a crop.

With the best seasons from this time until tobacco is housed, we cannot reasonably expect over 35 or 40 thousand hds. produced, of which but a small portion will be suited for home consumption, as a large portion was planted in July and those familiar with the cultivation of the weed know it seldom happens that any portion of late planting will answer for manufacturing purposes, and should the whole of the present growing crop be used by the United States, they will have to draw from the crop we now hold 35 thousand hds. to supply the United States. The present crop will fall short of the estimate some 15 or 20 thousand, which will not be shown from the breaks of the western markets.

Our sale to-day was two-thirds resales, and some of them having been sold two or three times before and counted each time. When the heavy stocks of the world (as reported) are called for to be placed into actual consumption, it will be found much smaller than the figures now represent. The time has passed that an agent of a foreign government can come here with a letter from A. B. C. and tell us what we shall sell them, and we have been forced of wood and drawers of water for foreign contractors long enough.

Yours truly,
W. A. BETHEL.
Paducah Aug. 12th.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute, appointed by the State Superintendent to be held in Clarksville, convened on the 10th and closed on the 14th inst., during which time educational topics were fully discussed, the most improved methods of instruction presented, the proper method of imparting instruction to pupils and of maintaining school discipline handsomely exemplified, and teachers and the public entertained and instructed by the presentation of such lessons and truths as prove of incalculable benefit to them. The attendance, owing to the excessively warm weather was not as full as was expected, yet the teachers present manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings of the Institute and entered into the discussion of educational topics with unabated interest throughout the session. The following condensed minutes give the proceedings of the Institute:

MONDAY.
The Institute met at the appointed hour and was called to order by Sup't Whitfield, Prof. H. H. Smith, of Shelbyville, in the chair, pro tem. The Institute then organized by electing N. L. Whitfield, President; J. U. Tyler, Secretary, and John S. Lowe, Postmaster. The secretary was requested to enroll the names of the teachers present which are as follows:

T. S. Trigg, B. W. Humber, J. H. Gold, J. U. Andrews, C. C. Jackson, J. K. Taylor, Prof. N. L. Whitfield, S. L. Low, Prof. H. H. Smith, John S. Lowe, Prof. R. W. Garrett, T. R. Richards, R. H. Whitfield, W. H. Fossey, J. W. Whitfield, J. S. Jones, A. L. Perry, W. J. Powers, Mrs. Lizzie Bibb, Mrs. Ann M. Carley, Miss Sallie A. Lyle.

The nature and objects of Teachers' Institutes were fully explained by Prof. H. H. Smith, who next took up the subject of geography, and in a clear and forcible manner explained his method of teaching geography by map drawing. The subject was handled in a masterly manner, and his method will not fail to ensure thoroughness on the part of pupils.

At 2:30 in the afternoon, the Institute was again called to order and the subject of the morning taken up and the merits of the method discussed at some length by the members of the Institute, after which several queries taken from the post-office were read and lively discussions ensued.

TUESDAY.
The Institute met at 9:30 and was called to order, Pres't Whitfield in the chair, and Pres't Whitfield in prayer. Rev. Dr. L. L. Lorton.

After remarks by Prof. Garrett, explaining the object of enrollment and the usual manner of conducting Institutes, the subject of elementary reading and spelling was taken up by Prof. Garrett, and the chart and card method explained and their respective advantages shown. Each has its advantages over the old system, the word method, as taught in both, being far superior to the alphabetic method, greatly abridging the work to the pupils and economizing time to both teacher and pupil, after which an animated discussion was entered into by the Institute as to the merits of the two methods contrasted.

The post-office was then opened and various questions of school discipline and school government handsomely discussed.

Prof. Smith took up the subject of elementary English grammar, and after remarks explaining the utter absurdity of the old method of requiring the pupil to memorize what he is incapable of understanding, he gave a method clear, inductive and designed to be attractive to the young beginner. At the close of the demonstration, his method was discussed at some length, after which English composition was taken up by Prof. Garrett. He organized a class of boys and assigned to them the subject of "psychological affinities" to write a composition on, to illustrate the absurdity of requiring children to write on subjects which they are not familiar, after which a familiar subject was taken and the subject readily understood by the class, a schedule of which was prepared by the class and placed upon the blackboard, after which followed discussion.

The post-office was again opened and queries answered.

WEDNESDAY.
The Institute met at 9:30, was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lorton.

A demonstration on primary arithmetic was given by Prof. Garrett. The method given was simple and inductive. This subject, as demonstrated by the Professor, was of space will prevent our giving full justice to the demonstration, was satisfactory to every one present.

The post-office was opened at the close of the discussion and queries answered and questions discussed.

After a brief demonstration by Prof. Smith, on written arithmetic, followed by appropriate remarks on intellectual arithmetic, the Institute adjourned, to be held at the same place on the 15th inst.

Linton, B. W. Humber and W. J. Powers, who reported the following: Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of Teachers' Institutes, and pledge our cooperation in carrying them out.

2nd. That we heartily commend Prof. N. L. Whitfield for his earnest labors in the Institute, and his successful labors for the success of the Clarksville Teachers' Institute.

3rd. That Professors W. R. Garrett and H. H. Smith have our thanks for their earnest labors with us, for which we owe them a lasting debt of gratitude.

4th. That we thank the proprietors of the Clarksville Chronicle and Clarksville Tobacco Leaf for notices and publications of the Institute, and for the hospitalities; Mr. A. B. Harrison for the use of Franklin Hall; the Porter for attention, and the Montgomery for the use of the hall, especially the generous performance of duties assigned them.

The question, should criticism be encouraged in schools? was discussed with interest by the members of the Institute, the debate concluding in the opinion that, who judiciously used, criticisms were beneficial. Prof. Garrett next took a class in written orthography and demonstrated the importance of frequent drilling in written orthography by the use of slates. Superintendent Whitfield had never used the method, but begged leave to differ with him as to the impossibility of making good spellers by the use of the spelling book and dictionary. He had never failed to make good spellers by the use of long and frequent exercises in oral spelling, in which opinion he was sustained by Professor Richardson.

The question, how many hours should children be detained in school? was next taken up and elicited a lively discussion. The debaters generally agreeing that in ungraded schools the time must necessarily be longer than in well graded schools.

FRIDAY.
The Institute met at the usual hour and was called to order by the President. Professor Garrett by request of the Institute reviewed the subject of elementary grammar, after which the subject was fully discussed in short and pointed speeches replete with pith and humor.

Meeting in District No. 12.

At a meeting held at the Court-house in this city, on the 15th inst., Capt. Thos. H. Smith was called to the chair, and J. S. Neblett, appointed secretary.

At 9:30 in the morning, Hon. D. N. Kennedy stated the object of the meeting, which was to appoint delegates to the convention to meet here on the 22nd inst., to nominate a candidate to represent this county in the lower House of the next Legislature, delegates to the Senatorial Convention, to meet here September 2nd, and delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Oakwood, August 29th.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to select twelve delegates to the convention, consisting of Messrs. D. N. Kennedy, R. D. Moseley, Wm. Daniel, Irwin Beaumont and M. C. Pittman.

During the absence of the committee, Major Henry was called upon, and made a few remarks full of good humor and practical sense.

The committee then reported the following delegates: County Convention—G. A. Henry, G. S. Dick, T. S. Smith, C. C. Crumman, R. C. Barksdale, H. Lorton, D. N. Kennedy, S. A. Caldwell, D. Kincaid, G. D. Martin, Mike Sullivan, B. O. Keese, A. Howell.

Senatorial Convention—R. H. Williams, H. C. Merritt, P. G. Johnson, Mark Parham, M. C. Pittman, J. B. Bailey, W. C. Barksdale, H. Lorton, D. N. Kennedy, H. M. Dook, J. S. Neblett, T. H. Jackson, F. G. Irwin.

Plenipotentiary Convention—S. A. Caldwell, B. D. Johnson, M. C. Pittman, R. C. Barksdale, H. Lorton, D. N. Kennedy, S. A. Caldwell, D. Kincaid, G. D. Martin, Mike Sullivan, B. O. Keese, A. Howell.

Hon. G. A. Henry offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That Col. James E. Bailey is our first choice for representative from this county in the next Legislature.

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District No. 19.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the 19th District, at Polkville, August 15th, S. W. Martin was called to the chair and U. D. Tomlinson was appointed Secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend a convention to be held at Clarksville on the 22nd inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative; also to select delegates to attend a Senatorial convention at the same place on the 22nd of September; and, further, to choose delegates to attend a convention at Oakwood on the 29th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Plator for the counties of Stewart and Montgomery.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to nominate delegates to attend the names of G. R. Outlaw, Sr., J. W. Elliott and W. J. Powers as delegates to the convention at Clarksville on the 22nd inst.; B. M. Williamson, A. Eldridge and H. McFall as delegates to the Senatorial convention at Clarksville on the 22nd of September; and S. W. Martin, S. B. Powers and U. D. Tomlinson as delegates to the Plator convention at Oakwood on the 29th inst., which nominations were confirmed by the convention.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this convention, who after consultation submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the convention on the 22nd inst., be and are hereby instructed to support the name of R. H. McFall as first choice of this convention for representative to the next Legislature.

Resolved, That our delegates be further instructed to support no nominee inimical to the interest of the farmer, mechanic and laborer.

On motion, the delegates to the Senatorial convention were instructed to vote at discretion.

Observing the 2nd resolution in reference to delegates attending the convention on the 22nd inst., delegates to the Plator convention were on motion instructed to present the name of W. W. Outlaw, of Stewart county, as our first choice for Plator.

On motion, a copy of these proceedings was ordered to be sent to the Clarksville Chronicle and Clarksville Tobacco Leaf for publication.

There being no further business, the convention was, on motion, adjourned. S. W. MARTIN, Chm'n. U. D. TOMLINSON, Sec'y.

District No. 8.

At a meeting held at Liberty, Dist. No. 8, Aug. 6, 1874 for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to meet in Clarksville on the 22d of August, to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Legislature; also to appoint delegates to represent this District in the convention at Oakwood on the 29th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Plator, and to meet in convention at Clarksville, Sept. 2, to nominate a candidate for the Senate, the meeting was organized by calling Col. Thos. Ogden to the chair and appointing Dr. L. B. Chilton and Ephraim Shelton, Secretaries.

The chairman stated the objects of the meeting in an appropriate and well-timed speech, urging a united action upon the Democracy.

On motion of J. W. Barte, a committee of five was appointed to select delegates to represent us in these several conventions. The following delegates were selected: Dr. L. B. Chilton, Col. Thos. Ogden, Dr. L. B. Chilton, and A. Daral.

The delegates were instructed to vote for Esquire Frederick for Representative, Dr. L. B. Chilton for Plator, and Dr. John F. Outlaw for the Senate.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to select a suitable Executive District Committee. The selecting committee recommended the following, who were accepted by the meeting: Col. Thos. Ogden, Jas. Dubois and John Dudd.

On motion, the Clarksville papers were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

No other business appearing, the meeting adjourned, unanimously declaring Col. John F. House their choice for Congress, closed.

L. B. CHILTON, Sec'y.

District No. 4.

At a meeting of the citizens of said district, held on the 16th inst., James Brodie was called to the chair and J. C. Gold was appointed Secretary.

On motion, an executive committee of three was appointed, viz: J. C. Kendrick, W. D. Taylor and J. C. Gold, for said district.

On motion, T. M. Brodie, W. C. Gold, J. H. Moss and J. K. Merritt were appointed delegates to attend the convention at Clarksville on the 22d of August, and to attend the Senatorial convention at Clarksville on the 22d of September, and the 2nd of September next for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed that we support the nominees of the different conventions to which we have sent delegates.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to vote for W. S. Mallory for Representative in the next Legislature as their first choice.

On motion, it was also resolved that this election be unanimously in favor of Hon. John F. House for Congress as their first choice.

On motion, it was further ordered that these resolutions be sent to the Clarksville Chronicle for publication, with the request that the Clarksville Tobacco Leaf and Dover Record copy the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned. JAS. BRODIE, Chm'n. J. C. GOLD, Sec'y.

District No. 11.

At a meeting held at Swift's Shop, District No. 11, on Aug. 6, J. W. Bailey was called to the chair, and John Robins Secretary.

On motion, W. H. Crouch, Dr. D. P. Speer, and J. W. Bailey, were appointed delegates to attend the convention at Clarksville, to nominate a representative.

The delegates were not instructed.

J. W. BAILEY, Chairman. JOHN ROBINS, Secretary.

Tennessee Crop Notes.

The crops within a radius of fifty miles of Memphis are nearly burnt up. Good rains have greatly benefited the corn and other growing crops in Bradley.

Carter county has been blessed with rain in abundance, and crops look fine, especially corn. Farmers say there never was a better prospect.

Reports state that rain was probably never more needed in Lincoln county, than now, and the Southern States, and the late grasses will be ruined. They are damaged already.

Grasshoppers are destroying corn by the wholesale in the Concord section of Knox county. There are millions of them, and they are going along quite leisurely over the country.

Corn crops in Robertson county are more encouraging than they were a few weeks ago. Some sections have good prospects, and crops look fine, and will not make one barrel to the acre.

The farmers of Franklin county, generally speaking, seem to be in good spirits about their corn but say if the present dry weather should continue one week longer, the crop will be damaged beyond redemption.

The Jasper Herald reports that the grasshoppers are destroying the corn, and almost every other crop in portions of Marion county. One gentleman informed that journal that they have cut up a whole clover field for him and are now going for his corn. They climb up the corn and devour them, leaving the stalk and stem of the blade perfectly bare. He says the ground is perfectly alive with them.

Reports of the corn crop from some parts of Moore county are very encouraging, while in other portions there is a fair prospect. Some sections have had fine rains, while in others there is a prospect of a great many of our farmers have sown German millet and other grasses in hopes of raising something upon which to feed their stock next winter.

There has been no rain fall yet, the crops are burning up and there will be suffering in Dyer county this fall. There are people in Dyer now without bread, and some are driven to the bottom of the present starvation, to avoid suffering is to commence to live sparingly now.

The Winchester Home Journal of the 13th says: The army worm is making havoc with the corn stuff in the third district of our county. We are informed that whole fields have been literally decimated, as if a conflagration of fire had swept over them. These worms are so numerous that to attempt to kill them, except by expensive ditching, would be a Sisyphean task.

Lawrenceburg Journal, 8th: "The corn crop in this county will, in all probability, be above the average. We made a trip, last week, into the lower portion of the county, and we never saw finer prospects."

The Chattanooga Times thus describes a monstrosity now on exhibition at a drug store in that city:

"The curiosity in question is a pig, with the skin of a human infant, a human face in every respect, except the exact conformation of the elephant's. The skin is velvety, entirely devoid of hair. The face is a curious mixture of red and white, and the eyes are like those of a human. The trunk projects in the same place as the trunk of an elephant, and beneath it is a mouth as human in expression that it raises a doubt whether it can belong to an infant swine. The pig was born on a farm in the eleventh district and lived fifteen minutes after birth."

Belle Peyton's Good Fortune.

We clip the following from the Nashville Bulletin:

This gentleman is now in Texas, where he has gone to receive a large estate left him by a deceased nephew. His numerous friends and admirers throughout the country are glad to learn of his good fortune, and that they will unanimously agree that such a fortune was never devised in any country, and is a more genuine or estimable citizen.

The Courier-Journal, of the 17th, publishes reports from correspondents in fifty counties of Kentucky, representing seventy-five per cent. of the entire crop of the State, which indicate an unparalleled failure of the tobacco crop. The aggregate estimate is deducted that the crop of 1874 will be only thirteen per cent. of the yield of any year since 1860, and is the most unfavorable future conditions.

The Memphis Ledger says: Many negroes now profess that that negro will vote with their employers and best friends, the white men. They say, "The carpet-baggers are played out in Memphis."

THE PLATFORM.

The following admirable platform is all that we can give, at this late hour, of the proceedings of one of the largest, ablest, and most patriotic Conventions that ever met in Tennessee as the representative of a political party. It was harmonious, thorough, and concluded its labors with the fourteenth ballot—giving to the State, as a candidate for Governor, a man worthy of the confidence of the people and, under the circumstances, the most proper man who could have been selected:

"The representatives of the Democratic and Conservative party of Tennessee, in convention assembled, most cordially invite all good and true men, who desire to increase the prosperity of the people of the State, and preserve her honor, unimpaired, to unite with us in forming the following principles, to-wit:

"1. That all honest labor should be protected, and receive its just reward.

"2. That the burden of government should be borne by the whole property of the country; that all assessments of taxes should be equal, uniform and just, and that no man should be subjected to be made against any species of property.

"3. That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and insist that no power should be exercised by the General Government that is not clearly delegated; or clearly implied in the necessary exercise of the powers so delegated.

"4. That we oppose all monopolies, rings and combinations formed for the oppression of the people; that we are for the abolition of all useless and unnecessary offices; for the proper reduction of all excessive salaries; for the reduction of the public debt; for the maintenance of the integrity of the State Government; for all necessary reforms in the law so as to make its execution speedy, just and efficient; and the collection of revenue to a strict accountability in the collection and application of said revenue; that we deplore the existence of all divisions among the Federal, State, county and municipal, and demand that no more taxes shall be laid upon the people than shall be found to be necessary for the support of the State Government administered on principles of the most rigid economy, and for the payment of its just and legitimate obligations, and the preservation of its credit and honor untarnished, and therefore to an increase of taxes.

"5. That we favor the abolition of the present odious national banking system and the payment of the bonds of the government by issuance of its non-interest bearing notes according to the contract expressed and implied at the time of the creation of such obligations, and a repeal of the present oppressive laws in relation to the payment of a law solely with a view to the collection of the necessary revenue.